THE FENIANS.

Protracted Session of the National Congress.

THE PROCEEDINGS STILL SECRET.

Mighly Important Business Reported Under Discussion.

PHILADELPHIA. Oct. 18, 1865. More delegates have arrived to-day, and the uni of colonels and even generals have grown conspicuous in the assemblage. General Sweeny, of the regular army, has a furlough for twenty days, and is here in full uniform, representing Nashville. Major Lewis J. Down-ing is here from the Army of the Potomac. Major Downing has left a limb, as General Sweeny has left an arm, on the great fields of the nation. Captain B. B. Murphy, of the Irish Brigade, is present. So large were the crowds here during the parade that some deleg

To-day the session was almost continuous, and delegates begin to look fat gued with their exertions to despatch all business belove Saturday. It is intended to do so even though night sessions should be held. Of course the most profound secrecy shrouds their doings, and the press must for the present be content with the outline given by the secretaries.

WORK FOR CONSTITUENTS—THE BOXDS.

Enough has transpired, however, to make it certain that the constituencies will be called upon by their Congress to make the greatest, if not the last, sacrifices for the movement. It is supposed that each Circle will have to act as a committee in promoting the bond loan. The brotherhood has thus far drawn altogether on the ini-tiated; but the well-disposed outsiders are now to be called on. The delegates report their constituents as husbanding well their strength during the session in order to answer the financial toesin with the more fresh ness and force on adjournment.

A batch of "wild Irish" news came among them to Some thought a while, others laughed outright, all agreed in calling' the thing an English rig-

There was such a large number of spectators in front gaged in keeping the way open for pedestrians. The spec-tators were generally Fenians of Philadelphia, citizens, delegates whose credentials have not been issued, and

Yachting.

CAPTAIN BENNETT'S ACCEPTANCE OF CAPTAIN LOPER'S CHALLENGE. NEW YORK, Oct. 18, 1865. To Captain LOPER, Yacht Palmer:-

To Captain Loper, Yacht Palmer:—
In answer to your challenge of the 17th instant, I accept your offer to sail over the same course, on the following conditions:—That, in lieu of having it a private match between two yachts, we make it a sweepstakes of five hundred dollars entrance fee; that the owners of he yachts Fleetwing, Alarm, Rambler, Restless and the other schooner yachts of the squadron be invited to enter their vessels for the contest; that the contending yachts be allowed to carry what sail they please and how they please.

please.
At the object of this race would be for the purpose of testing the seagoing qualities of our American yachts, I propose that we sail it some time in November or December next. Your obedient servant,
JAMES G. BENNETT, Ja. THE LATE BACE BETWEEN THE PALMER AND HEN

RISTTA.

The following log of the race was kept on board of the Paimer by Captain David Wilcox:

Mosnax, October 16, 11:45 A. M.—Started side by side for buoy at Sandy Hook, Palmer with reefed jib and fore-

12:05 P. M.—Highlands bearing west, six miles dis-tant, Henrietta astern, flying jib; wind N. W. N.; course south half west. 1:45 P. M.—Henrietta sets ber main topsail. 3 P. M.—Barnegat bearing north, Henristta one mile

3 P. M.—Barnegat bearing north, Henrietta one mile and a half astern; course S. W. by W. 3:40 P. M.—Passed pilot boat No. 4; Henrietta two

artes astern.
4:40 P. M.—Set our main topsail.
5:40 P. M.—Shook out our malasail.
5:54 P. M.—Absecom bearing west.
5:54 P. M.—Henrietta three and a half miles astern.
7:15 P. M.—Beefs all out of sails; staysail set; light

ind.

8:15 P. M.—Henrietta passes the Paimer; wind very ght, almost a calm; close to lightship.

8:22 P. M.—Henrietta passes Cape May lightship.

8:30 P. M.—The Paimer passes lightship, eight minutes

MAY, 7 A. M.—Barnegat bearing west fourteen off shore. Spoke pilot boat; had not seen the 9:15 A. M.—Set fore and main gall topeall and flying

12 M.—The light on Sandy Home bearing west.

12 M.—The light on Sandy Home bearing west.

12:34 P. M.—Made the Sandy Hook buoy. The Henri-otta was already coming ashore with a free wind before the Palmer arrived at the buoy.

Neticing your report of the yacht race at Oyater Bay on the 17th inst., and knowing the interest you take in yachting, I claim your indulgence in occupying a small space of your valuable paper for the purpose of informing the owner of the yacht Jeia that I am prepared to sail him a race of ten siniute miles to windward and back anywhere in New York Hay for from five h undred dollars to one thousand dollars a side. This I claim as no more than justice after having sailed him twice in his own waters.

was waters.
Address owner of the yacht Comet, 13 Frankfort street, New York.
Jansey City, Oct. 18, 1865.

In the majority of the districts where over four hun-fred votes were polled at the November election of 1864 the boards of registry continued their session yesterday. In the others, however, the beards adjourned in the morning, for the reason that as they were unable to ascertain the eract vote of their districts, owing to the changes made, they were without pow r to act. At the last annual election, when the registers held a two days' session in newly organized districts wherein the vote polled was without the sligatest doubt over the four hundred, though not known to be so from actual presentation of figures, the Comptreller refused to pay the boards for the session on the extra day. This prec dent decided many yesterday to adjourn. The registration yesterday was very light in comparison with that of the previous day. The greatest difficulty was thad with our foreign born citizens, who either failed to bring their papers with them or had lost them. A somewhat amusing incident occurred at one of the up town places, where an Irishman appeared and desired to have his name put fown. On replying in the negative Office of the inquiry if he was a nalive born citizen, he was told that he dould not be registered without the production of his naturalization papers. During the conversation it was noticed that he had something behind his back, supported by a string coming across his shoulder and held by his right band. Beceiving the information with a look of considerable disease, he ejaculated—"And why should I have to produce them? Havon't I voted these twenty years, and not a one to question me yet." The registers informed him in their politest manner that they could not help it—It was the law. "Well, there, then, look at it to your heart's content," and, wheeling around, he exhibited the requisite document, mounted in a frame and glaze, old and dusty, and fade with are. He had evidently removed it from the wails of his roon, where it had be u dwing duty as a highly

mounted in a frame and glass, old and dusty, and faded mounted in a frame and glass, old and dusty, and faded with age. He had evidently removed it from the walls of his room, where it had be a doing duty as a highly prized ornament, and brought it, frame and all, to establish his claim of citizensity.

The following is a statement of the number of those resteplay:

No. Reg'd.

Total

Total

A few cases Inspectors and the mistake of recording names where less than 400 roted last year, and week The registry boards will not need again until Friday, the 3d of November, when these woo have not registered as yet will have an opportunity of doing so. In the meantime copies of the many registered thus far will be made out and transmitted in the County Cirris office. A copy is also required to be publicly exposed at the place of registry in each derich.

Exeursion of Capitalists to the Oll

A party of two hundred and sixty American capitalists, Senators, Congressionen, bankers, railroad men and editors arrived here this evening to survey the wonders of the Pithols region. They represent capital amounting to a hundred and fifty million dollars. To morrow they visit Rino and Oil City, and, among other things, break ground for a new line of milrond to this point, which is destined to make important changes in the cest and distribution of petroleum.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18, 1865.

PRESIDENTIAL VISITORS. Hon. George A. Kettell, of Massachusetts, and George myth, Hon. O. Q. Stearns and several other railroad smyth, hon. O. Q. Scearms and several other harrowners, of New Hampshire, are in the city, and were formally introduced to President Johnson this forenoon by Mr. Chandler, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. The visitors were gratified by the cordial reception Mr. Chandler's introduction secured for them.

PARDONS. The President to-day granted pardons under the am-nesty proclamation to one hundred and twenty-eight persons, distributed among nearly all the recent insur-

THE PIEDMONT BAILROAD.

The Piedmont Railroad was taken possession of som nonths since by the agents of the United States govern nent, under the impression that it was built by the Consederate States, and justly confiscatable under the act of Congress. Governor Pierpoint, of Virginia, and Dr. Powell, of North Carolina, have succeeded in satisfying the authorities that it was built by the Dan-ville Railroad corporation and never passed out of its possession. The rebel government offered to advance a million dollars for its construction, taking the bonds of the Danville road therefor; but the offer was declined. The Piedment road will therefore be delivered to its

THE REVENUE TAX ON LIGHT DRAUGHT MONITORS Several of the builders of vessels known as light draught Monitors have lately represented to the Navy Department that they are called upon to pay internal rovenue tax upon the construction of their respec-tive vessels, which they think is erroneous, as some of the builders of the same class of vessels have been exempted. As the contract which fixed the prices of these vessels were signed on March 2, and the act fixing revenue taxation was passed March 3, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided to release the builders from its operations as

Colonel Babcock, of General Grant's staff, left Wash ington this evening on an inspecting tour to Cincinnati, Louisville, and perhaps other cities of the Southwest. THE SEIZURE OF ARMS BY THE CANADIANS.

Mr. J. J. Moses, of the firm of Hall, Moses & Co., Columbus, Georgia, desires it known that he is not the Moses alluded to by the Herald in connection with the late seizure of arms by the Canadian authorities, and that, while he was engaged in the manufacturing of iron, &c. he never either exported or imported or had any business connection outside of the Southern States dur-

NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.

Debate in the Legislature on the Subject of Admitting Negro Testimony in the Courts-General Fisk and the Negroes Movements of Military Men-Brutal Murders in Nashville—Preparations for the Execution of Champ Ferguson— Fall Races, &c.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 16, 1885. In the State Senate the members have occupied the day in debating whether negroes shall be allowed to give testimony in the courts of Tennessee. No result was at-tained. The discussion will probably be prolonged indefinitely

General Fisk, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau, announces that after the passage of bills by the different States protecting in the courts the negroes be will abolish in his department all matters connected with

the civil status of the negro.

The United States District Court, Judge C. F. Gregg presiding, commenced its session to-day. A large num per of indictments for conspiracy and treason were disposed of.

General Sherman is at St. Louis. Colonel R. M. Sawyer, of General Sherman's staff, has been in the city for a few days. He leaves to-night to

sume the position of chief of staff. Major General Hastings has arrived here. It is reported that he will soon assume the duties of command-ant of the District of Middle Tennessee.

Brutal murders are of daily occurrence here. M. J. Whitman, tender of the railroad bridge, was foully mur-

lered last night and thrown futo the river. A severe stabbing affray occurred in Dedrick street this

morning. Preparations for the execution of the guerilla Champ rill be conducted by General Shafer, commandant of the post of Nashville, at the Penitentiary outside the city. Ferguson's wife and daughter were expected her to-day,

There was a severe soon for the season.

The weather is very cold for the season.

The fall races are being held at the course this week.

The fall races are being held at the course for a purse to day was a running race for a purse.

The season of the season. There was a severe storm of wind and rain last night

The Opera Libel Suits Against the Sunday

ANOTHER ARGUMENT AND POSTPONEMENT. BUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM. Before Judge Barbour.

Mas Martick vs. William Cauldwell and Hiroce P. Whitn y .- This case, according to previous agreement between the counsel on both sides, was placed on yesterday's calendar in part second of the Superior Court. The parties to the sait were in attendance-impressarie-Max backed by Messra Judah and Benjamin, his counsel, and Cauldwell and Whitney, the defendants, supported by Dis-trict Attorney Oskey Hall, Mr. Abraham B. Tappens and Mr. Abel Crook, their legal advisers and advocates.

On the calling of the case, which stood No. 3 on the calendar, Mr. Hall moved to postpone it on the com-

respects with the November election of 1964, however, the boards adjourned in the respect that as they were simable to search rote of their districts, owing to the case, which aloud No. 2 est the respect that as they were simable to search rote of their districts, owing to the case, which as they were simable to search rote of their districts, owing to the case, which as they were simable to state of their districts, owing to the case, the court is the search of the control of the control of the control of the case of the complaint to right search and the search of the control of the control of the case of the complaint to right search and took the single search of the control of the con

GEN. BANKS ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

ceture of the General Before the Bos in Mercantile Society on the Present to Mercantile Society on Con dition of the Country.

Major Ga reral Banks this evening lectured in the Music Hall be ore the Mercantile Society Association, taking for his the me "national affaira." There was a distinguished andie nce present, and upon the platform were ex-Vice President Hamiin, Anson Burlingame, Hon, Alexander H. Rice and a large number of local celebri

General Banks commenced his lecture by the re General Banks commenced his advise"—the expres-sion of Cromwell as he assembled his Parliament. The day of Cromwell and the great events in the life of the Lord Protector furnished him with an appropriate introduction to his subject—the secession of A States. They were States, he said, and the war des even the imperfect forms of industry in the South and led to a military despotism. The government can never be re-established except upon a con dition of a restoration of industry, upon a basis things. Neither the revival of industry nor the restoration of the government accessarily follows the overthrow of the confederacy or the declaration of peace. It requires a thorough reorganization of the system of labor. Who can expect this radical changer Is it the people of the South? Can they who initiate the war for the declared purpose of perpetuating the bondage of the laboring classes and extending the territory that might be acquired, now initiate measures to perpetuate their freedom and secure to them the privileges of citizensh p? Will the emancipated people trust to their former masters for the recognition of their newly acquired rights? It is incredible. The ruling classes of the South remain unchanged. The industrial classes are freemen, not slaves, Neither will recognize the assumed rights of the other. Both will stand upon the defensive. I venture the prediction that until this result is accomplished, whether or not the government shall restore to them political power, the continuous, faithful labor which the culture of the Southern States domands will be impossible. The south can never regain the power it has lost except by a reorganization of soc ety, and to such an extent as to protect the just rights of masters on the one hand, and secure, on the other, to the newly enfranchized races the full measure of their freedom and an influence upon public affairs commensariate with the change in their condition. Without this the condition of the south is inevitable anarchy. The withdrawal of the troops will be the prelude to a social war, and the conflict in the end is certain to destroy us as well as them. The problem now to be solved is more momentous in its consequences than any of the war. It is the method of speedy restoration of the insurgent States with rafety to the present form of government. This great question cannot be too carefully considered, it is characteristic to the proposition, and the solution of the country; men, who, by industry and geains, have accumulated fortunes. The destine

act as unit. The burden imposed upon it in national debt, their claim for slaves, ernanci publicly urged, and their rectamations of property during the war, make gate of taxes to be avoided, and to be prepaid of from four to si dollars, and cannot fast to bind to States having an interest therein. I probable that a renewal of hostilities into they will assail where we are weak, and thorize them to say yes or no, it is human them to say no on the project of taxing the the national debt, and repudiation which will entaid wills more the control of the same of the same the matter of the same the control of the same of the same them to say no on the project of taxing the the national debt, and repudiation which will entaid wills muon the control of the same of the same

them to say yes or no, it is human nature for them to say no on the project of taxing the South for the national debt, and repudiation will follow, which will entail evils upon the country which no intellect can measure. The emancipated people demand our protecting care, and above all, our merchants who preferred that their vessels should be swept from the sear rather than sail under another flag. The least that such men can claim is that our government shall demand reparation for the spokiations upon our common to the search of the spokiations upon our common to the search of the spokiation of the spokiation, or look for support to men in whose behalf the pirateships were protected in their fluoranceing expeditions, and who gird d and still glory in the indignities cast upon the American flag? I have not the enemy of Southern near. I recognize them as bothern-as Americans. I know that we must live togother. I alsocial rejone to see them in full prosperity again. I do not clamor for their punishments. I would not give a flagua of Longworth's tatawha for all the blood that ever coursed in the vents of their machaed dried up Confederate President. But I day and resist in all proper and possible forms of denial and resistance their olaim, or any claim in their behalf, to resume uncertified political power, or to control the destinate of this government, as against decompt, deniver and the liberties of the people. It is my conviction, a conviction I cannot stille, that the restoration of such and it is not difficult to obtain this. It country—for that cannot be destroyed—but in a violent change of the form of our government and the overthrow or denied of the rights of the people. Look at the gramatices proposed. I district paper guaranices, such as draiting constitutions, platform-making conventions, declarations of candidates for office and oather allegiance. I want a practical guarante—one that teaches and referra the very m

of men. But in the South, where it is a practical question, it must be that the defeated rebels and loyal non altimately concur in the measure as one necessary to the settlement of the affairs of the country, Four millions of people on whom the South is dependent for thor, cannot be long deprived of the rights they justly and persistently demand. But while it is an important measure, and reading the can itialize of society, it is noted itself a fillerent to secure the safety of a government, if twenty-six millions of white people with the traditions and experience of two enturies in self government, cannot preserve their liberties, the addition of four millions of newly entranchised people will not change their destiny. One of the most effective guarantees for the future is the liquidation of the national debt. We should provibe by constitutional amendment for a daily on Southern exports. Inneed, it need be, to ten or twelve years, and appropriated exclusively to the payment of the national debt. The measure would help to lift oppressive axation, draw the capital of Europe hears for investment, limit importations, and, as applied to gold, would tend to keep precious metals at home. General Banks, in conclusing, induled in pleasing and glowing anticipations of the future of the country. Referring to Fresident Johnson, he claimed that he had voluntarily declared by official proclamation that men enaaged in the rebellion, specifying them in classes, have forfeited all pointest rights, and are without pointed pointest rights, and are without pointed pointed and pointest rights, and are without pointed pointed rights, and are without pointest proclamation that men enaaged in the

few or many, done his duty. few or many, it is just to suppose he has done his duty. But in any event, pardons are vanities as long as the national ban hangs over the men. These are grand official facts. Until they are converted by other and higher official facts, I shall not cherish a feeeling of apprehension, much less alarm. The President is of democratic origin; he knows the power of the people. They may desert him; but in my opinion he will not desert them. He can never, from the centre of a sea of blood like that which surrounds us, deliver over to the enemy we had conquored the victorious large borne in so many giorious contests. If God spares us the machinations of the assassins of liberty, our cause will triumph, and we shall seal this great contest on which we now enter with the seal of permanent prosperity and peace as the blood of our brothers sealed the glorious struggle on the battle field. The Te Deum will rise from nations rather than choirs, in one long glad cry of "God be praised for one day's general Backer."

General Banks spoke one hour and thirty mi

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Onslaught on the President-Mr. John son Declared to be Three-quarters of a Rebel, &c., &c.

Wendell Phillips delivered a lecture before the Boston Fraternity last night. The lecture attracted a large and enthusiastic audience

Its title was "The South Victorious." Mr. Phillips declared that President Johnson, in his speech to the delegation that waited upon him from South Carolina, and who applealed to him for protection Carolina, and who appealed to him for protection against Congress and the harsh spirit of the Northern States, had ranged himself with the half converted rebels and made himself three quarters of a rebel in order that the rebels themselves might be one-quarter Union. Major General Banks Mr. Phillips denounced as a vagrant mountebank, laden with the curses of every loyal man in Louisiana and Massachusetts, and yet Missachusetts men were going to send him to Congress. Mr. Phillips, in speaking of the endorsement of President Johnson by various republican State conventions, said:—"The republican party does not exist There is a spectre walking over the country in its shroud, but there is no such party. It has not existed since the Baltimore Convention, when it was buried in the will of Abraham Lincoln. I deny the existence of any political force entitled the republican party."

The lecture of Mr. Phillips occupied one hour and a half in its delivery, and he is advertised to repeat it at the Cooper Institute, in the city of New York, next week.

The Dawson-Jay Libels. THE COMPLAINANT BRINGS SUITS AGAINST BOOK-SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Clerke.

Mr. Henry B. Dawson, who, it will be remembered, mmenced some time ago certain suits in the Court of Common Pleas against Mr. Jay, for alleged libels conained in a criticism on his introduction to the "Federalagainst the American News Company and Mr. Michael McFarland, a bookseller corner of Broadway and Twenty. McFarland, a bookseller corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street, for circulating and selling the libellous amphilets composed by Mr. Jay. In each case he lays his damages at \$5,000. The complaints substantially are the same as those in the case of Dawson against Jay, and the answer and arguments on both sides are merely a repetition of those presented at the argument before Judge Cardozo. The main charge is that Jay called Baw-son a traitor and a sympathizer with the rebellion, and it is interesting, as a matter of law, to know whether such epithets applied to an individual are libelious in the eye of the law. The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

Important to Wool Merchants. Before Judge Benedict.

The United States vs. Echiveria & Co.-This was an ction brought against the defendants for an alleged evasion of the Custom House duties. It appeared that in the year 1863 an importation of wool, valued at about \$10,000, was brought into this city from Matamoros, consigned to M. Echiveria & Co., of this city. This wool was invoiced and entered at six cents per pound. The government authorities claimed that this was not the value of the article, and that to the daties upon the importation between six cents and ten cents was to be added, and the wool was therefore seized and the case now brought on for trial. The suit was closely contested, and occupied the court four days in its trial. The government proved that the market value at Matamoros was tan cents per pound by several wool merchants well acquainted with the article. The defence affirmed that the lawret, a Mexican grower of wool, did not make out the invoice, but that his agent, Jose San Roman, at Matamoros, made the invoice, and as the agent had no interest in the matter beyond his commissions he certainly had no intent to defraud. The jury, after a deliberation of two hours, returned a verifict for the United States. \$10,000, was brought into this city from Matamoros, con-

Police Intelligence.
FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS' WORTH OF
OIL ON A FORGED ORDER.

On Tuesday afternoon a young man called upon Townsend Hawkshurst, a cartman, at his stand down town, and requested him to go to 266 South street and get five barrels of lard oil and convey the same to 14 James slip. At the same time the young man handed Mr. Hawk-hurst an order for the oil, of which the following is a copy:— SANUTE P. HOSEKE, 200 South street;— The see deliver cartman, for John Thomas, five barrels lard off, without brand, and oblige.

New Yors, 10th month, 17th, 1965.

Mr. Hoster believing the order to be genuine, delivered the oil, valued at five hundred deliars, to the eartman, who took the same to No. 14 James slip, as directed, and delivered it to his employer, who had already to Mr. goods to Messers. Monroe & Cook for three hundred and forty dollars. The man who effected this sale is supposed to be William Thomas, atias Cohen. He represented to Messers. Mouroe & Cook that the oil had been in his ceilar for the last six months; but their suspicions were aroused after purchasing the oil, and they determined to stop the check on the American Exchange Bank which they had given Thomas. Officer John R. Wright, of the Broadway squad, was called upon and arrested Thomas as he was ascending the steps of the benk for his money. The prisoner was locked up, and yesterday afternoon had an examination before Justice Hogan. It appeared in evidence that the signature of Josiah Macy's Sons to the order for the oil was a forgery. The accused, who is only eighteen years of age, born in New York, and lives at 42 New Bowery, was taken before Justice Hogan and locked up for examination.

STRALING GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Two brothers named Michael and James Dougherty, aged eleven and sixteen years respectively, were yesterday arrested by offeer Sands, of the Ninth precinct, on charge of having stolen three one hundred dollar accenturity United States bonds from the desk in the office of Dr. Hunting Sherrill, of 513 Hudson street. Michael Dougherty was in the doctor's employ, and during the absence of the medical gentleman from his office the bonds were taken by Michael, who subsequently admitted the fact, and said be gaze his brother one of the bonds. James said he soid the bond to a man corner of Fourteenth street and kagith avonue. The other bonds were found in the isaliway of the doctor's residence, where they had been thrown by Michael. The juvenile offenders pleading grifty, Justice Bodge committed them for trial in default of ball.

Probuble Murder in Charlestown, Mass.

Bosrox, Oct 18, 1366.

F. F. Ramsey, proprietor of the Manzion House at Charlestown, was assaulted this morning by two marines, one of whomestabled him in the bowels, inflicting two severs wounds, which, it is feared, will prove fatal. Mr. Ramsey ordered them to leave the house that he might close it. The men being intoxicated refused to ge. They were Martin Kennesly, who gave the stab, and Patrick Henshee. This morning they were arraigned in the police coart of Charlestown, and held in \$1,000 sach for examination.

HAVERA—Steamship MORRIVALS.

J Costa, Wm Sauvalle. 8 Barbosa, J Rodriques, H E Kinsler, G H Chinstead, J Hemeiman, H M Wicks, F Armon, M M Hernandez, F Conipos, P Ramesel, A Arguellas, J Languard, T Lunguilz, Florre Sonie, G De Saide, L Diez, G A Hacot, N Recalde, V Waleha, A Camata, E Tellez, Mrs Goodwin, sis-

THE WINZ TRIAL

CHEMICAL AND EMBRAGE

Adjournment of the Court Martial Till Friday.

The Prisoners's Answer to the Charges on Which He is Arraigned.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18, 1865. The Wirz Military Commission reassembled to-day. Judge Advocate General Holt was present.

After the reading of the record of Saturday, Co CHIPMAN stated that to prevent any appearance of prejudice he had caused to be prepared an argument for dies he had caused to be prepared an argument for the defence, which was examined and revised by the accused and submitted with his approval. Captain C. M. Self was revalled and a paper shown him in which he recognized the handwriting of Robert Outd. This paper was endorsed by General Winder and Captain

Turner.
Samuel F. Hunt testified that he found the letter in a

rivate desk of General Winder's immediately after the fall of Richmond. Mr. BAKER asked leave to examine the paper.

Mr. Baker asked leave to examine the paper.

General Wallack understood that Mr. Baker had withdrawn from the case.

Mr. Baker said that such did not appear upon the record. He had merely submitted the case.

Several members of the court thought that Mr. Baker had withdrawn, while others thought that he had rested the defence without withdrawing.

Mr. Baker was allowed to proceed.

The letter from Robert Ould, addressed to General Winder, dated City Point, March 17, 1863, was then read it called for all the maintary and political prisoners, excepting officers, and said that the arrangements worked largely in our favor, as "we get rid of a set of miserable wretches and get some of the best material I ever saw." The argument in behalf of the accused was then read by one of the official reporters.

Colonel Chippan asked for twenty-four hours to prepare his closing argument for the government. He attached more than usual importance to the case, but thought he would be able to get through so that the court could close its session on Friday.

The court then adjourned until Friday.

Answer of wire To The Charges on Which He

ANSWER OF WIRZ TO THE CHARGES ON WHICH HE

could close its session on Frienzy.

The court then adjourned until Friday.

Answer of which to the the able to get through so that the court could close its session on Frienzy.

The following is the substance of the plea made by the prisoner in his own behalf:—

The accused says he appears to put on record his answer to the charges on which he is arraigned, and to protect and vindicate his innocence. He was there to answer for all his official and personal acts at Andersonville, and if he could convince the court that they had been void of offence before God and man, he trusted that he would not be held responsible for the official or personal misdeeds of others. He would be judged by his own acts, and if they had been such as to warrant his conviction on any of the charges, left him be visited with punishment commensurate with the offence. He did not ask for mercy, but he demanded justice. In analyzing the evidence he would endeavor to be simple and concise, and above all things frank and truthful.

There are three distinct parts in which the prosecution and defence are necessarily comprised. These are: First, Had he, as charged, malicularly, willing and traitorously combined, confederated and conspired with John H. Winder and others to injure the health and destroy the lives of soldiers in the military service of the United Statest, Second, And was he the person who was officially responsible for the privations and sufferings of the defencil prisoners at Andersonville? And, Third, Had he committed the crime of murder or perpetrated all or any of the atrocities laid to his charge?

As to the first, he was not conscious of a particle of testimeny going to substantiate the charge of conspiracy. Of the one hundred and sixty witnesses who have testified, no one ever heard him utter a syllable or do an act indicative of bis knowledge of the existence of some hellish piot; nor was there the least scrap of paper found in his office or a sword in the archives of the Confederacy powers have the conspiracy, the constri

tried and punished according to the measure of his offence.

He further argued that from his position at Andersonville he should not be held responsible for the crowded
condition of the stockade, the unwholesome food, &c.;
and adduced the following reasons among others, viz;
that he was not responsible for the selection of the
location, as it was located by W. S. Winder in 1883, while
Wirz was yet in Europe; that he did not assume
command until March, 1884; that Colonel Parsons,
one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution,
testified that the stockade was sufficiently large
and properly located for the accommodation of ten thousand prisoners; that Colonel Parson's testimony fully
oxonerated kim (Wirz) from complicity in the selection
of the location, overcrowding the stockade or failure to
provide proper shelter for the prisoners; that D. Bates
exonerated him from all blame on account of the condition of things in the hospical; and that his testimony
was corroborated by Dr. Roy; and that the testimony
was corroborated by Dr. Roy; and that Ocionel D. T.
Chandler, in his report to Richmond, never once attached
blame to Wirz for the condition of affairs at Andersonville.

As to the third charge, that of murder, he hoved to be

As to the third charge, that of murder, he hoped to b

blame to Wirz for the condition of affairs at Andersonville.

As to the third charge, that of murder, he hoped to be
able to show the court that he was not guilty, and that he
was not the monater he had been depicted but that, on the
contrary, he did what little lay in his power to diminish
or alleviate the miseries of the prisoners. The specifications accused him of no less than thirthen distinct crimes
of the grade of murder, yet in he matter when the
interest of the grade of murder, yet in he matter that could be
appealiteations; and in the whole mass of the testimony
there are but two cases of this character that could be
fixed with any-definiteness; and in these two cases he
was prepared to make his deferire. The two referred to
were the actual, real case of "Chickamauga" and the
mythical case described by the name of "William Stewart," who, it is alieged, was shot at the gare near the
guard house.

With regard to Chickamauga, he would make the following correct statement—On the ovening referred to an
officer went to his (Wirz) headquarters and said there
was a man in the dead line jawing the guard and creating a great deal of excitement. He rode to the stockade, dismounted and went inside, and asked chickamangs in a rough way, "What in hell he was doing
there?" Chickamauga replied that "he wanted to be
killed." He (Wirz) replied that "if that was all he
wanted he would soon have it." He then drew his pistol to menace Chickamauga, and the latter became
frightened and went outside the dead line. Wirz then
ordered the guard to fire upon the cripple if he again approached the dead line. He never supposed that Chickamauga's friends would allow him again to go near the
ferbidden line. Wirz then went out of the stockade and
was on his way to his quarters when he heard the report of a mosket, and coing back and mounting the
sonitry box he found in the sender the rules were
printed and posted in conspicuous places. With
regard to the other alleged case of shooting,
it differed from that of Ch

present.

After referring in complimentary terms to the reserved of the commission Captain Wirz concludes the "The statement which I now close will probably vive me and you alike. Is will stand as a commanwer to all the mass of misroprosentation he against me. May God so direct and enlighten your deliberations that your character for impartiand justice may be protected, my character defendand the few days of my natural life spared to my itless family."

Brooklyn City News. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN THE SECOND WARD.—A little after midnight on Tuesday night, officer Drake, of the Forty-second precinct, who was returning from his nightly rounds, discovered fire in the extensive browery of Mr. John Johnson, corner of Front and Jay streets, in the Second ward. The browery has been enlarged within the last few years, and a vault for the reception of Burton and other old stock ales, which extended two hundred feet on Front street by about 6fty feet on Jay street. The budding had also been enlarged to one hundred feet by forty-five, and was four stories high. The upper stories were filled with grain and mail, and at the time of the fire some twenty thousand bushels of this material was stored, all of which, together with the machinery, was totally destroyed. The bas of property on building and stock will reach at least fifty thousand dollars, which is fully covered by insurance. When Sergeant Drake discovered the fire he hastened to the browery, and found some two or three permiss there in the act of breaking in the door, which gave sufficiently at the same undering within, and before the fire enginese—which were awaiting the arrival of No. 3 from Fluidelphia—arrival on the ground, the faines had gained such breadway that all their efforts to save the property provedularivating. The building and its contents were insured for \$86,000; but Mr. Johnson for some reason declined to give the reporters the names of the offices who will have to foot the bills.

CANDIDACE FOR ASSEMBLY.—In giving publicity to the names of the Union candidates for Asse county the other day, that of Captain Stephen Ma vills, for the Third Assembly district, was unissently omitted. The Captain is a veteran of the Fourt regiment from this city.

DESPERATE APPRAT-ONE MAN SHOT AT, ANDTHER FRAN ULLY BRATEN, -A desperate afray took pas PCLU BEATES, —A desperate alray took pages about eleven o'clock on Tuesday night at a liquor store in North Second street, near Loonard street, E.B., kept by a man remed Casey, during which a man was beston in a dreadful manner, but his name has not transpired. The facts of the aftray seem to be these — Several weaks ago a man named Michael Carley made a deadly assault upon his wife, from whom he had previously separate white she was in company with a man named Peter Faerell, on the sidewalk opposite her piace of regidence. Curley gave himself up to the police after the assault, and stated that he meant to serve Farrell as he served bil wife. Farrell, who lives in New York, visited the Eastern district last night, in corapany with a man believed to be his brother-in-law. The latter was known to have a loaded revolver about him, and the frends of Curley were led to suspect that his hie was sought for, in consequence of the threats he had made against Farrell. At the time and place named above one of Curley's friends, named Matthew Kelly, met tilem and an altercation ensued, Farrell being the first to commit a breach of the peace. After a short tustle between them Kelly got the better of his adversary, and Fairrell's friend, as alleged, then drew his revolver and discharged one barrel at him, but the bail did not take effect and lodged in the wail. Kelly then fell upon this man, and, after depriving him of his pictol, bea him in a frightful manner; and left him in such a condition that he had to be removed on a stretcher. All the parties are still at large. eleven o'clock on Tuesday night at a liquo

Political Taxation. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. NEW YORK, Oct. 17, 180

HERALD on political taxation, wherein you say Secreta Welles' order prohibiting such taxation in all departments is universally approved. I beg to differ with you as all the clerks in the Naval Department had their names taken down by the Deputy Naval Officer for twenty dollars each, to be deducted from their safery on next pay day.

ONE OF THE MULCTED CLERKS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Our city subscribers will confer a favor by reporting any of our city carriers who overcharge for the HERALO Country subscribers to the New York Herald are requested to remit their subscriptions, whenever practicable, by Post Office Orders. It is the safest mode of transmitting money by mail.

Advertisements should be sent to the office o'clock in the evening.

There is but One Standard Perfame America—PHALONS "MIGHT BLOOMING CERRI All the foreign extracts have been ruled out of the marks the present tariff. This is not regretted, however, the "N Blooming Cerus" being superior to them all. Solid druggists everywhere.

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NO. 573 BROADWAY.
The only place in the city where
LADIES' GOOD BOOTS AND SHOES
Can be had at low prices.
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A .- Boys' and Children's GARIBALDI, CUTAWAY AND ZOUAVE SUITS. L. V. BROKAW, 62 Layafette place, and 34 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Un Silent Sewing Machine-Willow & BS', 506 Broadway.

All Prizes Cashed in Legal Lotteries.

A.—Polink & Son, Meerschaum Manu-facturers, 692 Broadway, near Fourth street. Pipes and Ol-garholders, at wholesale and retail, cut to order, mounted with affive and repaired. A Great Point with Young Men is dealing and elegat Hat. The new fell and winter styles young men, at the NIN'S, his Broadway, are commended their attention.

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Batchelor's Hair Dye .- The Best in the rorld, harmless, reliable and instantaneous. The only per ect Dye. Also Regenerating Estract of Milieture. Fro erves and restores the hair. SI Burglay street, New York. Best and Cheapest.—Miller's Hair Dyes it Large size 75: Sold by druggists. Depot 56 Day st.

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A positive cure (or COSTVENESS PILES, DYSPEPS (A and every form of INDESENTION, Sold everywhere, or will be maided on remitting the price, 50 cents.

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